

41254 and 41255—Continued.

branca is found principally in the varzeas [probably meaning low, swampy valleys] it is not excluded from the terra firma [meaning dry ground]; the *ucuúba vermelha*, which is distinguished by its larger leaves and smaller fruits, is a tree of the dry land and is found principally in the forests. Both these species have, especially when young, a characteristic manner of growth, with slender whorled branches furnished with regularly distichous leaves. The regularity of its branching reminds one of the European conifers. Without doubt other Amazonian species of *Virola* and probably also some species of *Iryanthera* furnish wood which could be utilized, but I have no positive knowledge in regard to this." (*J. Huber, Mattas e Madeiras Amazonicas, Boletim de Museu Goeldi, vol. 6, p. 173, 1910.*)

41256 to 41269.

From China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture. Received September 27, 1915. Quoted notes by Mr. Meyer, except as otherwise indicated.

41256. MYRICA RUBRA Sieb. and Zucc. Myricaceæ.

(*Myrica nagi* Thunb.)

"(No. 2306a. Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 29, 1915.) A large-fruited variety of the so-called strawberry tree, or *nagi*. The fruits are the size of crab apples, of dark purple color, and of very attractive looks. They can be used in a multitude of ways, like out of hand, boiled in compotes, in pies, for sirup, and for wine. In general there exists a great variation among the trees as regards general habits, productivity, etc.; the fruits themselves vary also greatly in color, size, and taste. The best varieties are propagated by inarching; the trees are evergreen; they thrive best on well-drained, rocky terraces. The localities that will best suit them in the United States will probably be the southern sections of the Gulf Coast States and the milder parts of California. Chinese name *Yang mei*."

41257. PRUNUS SALICINA Lindley. Amygdalaceæ.

Plum.

"(No. 2307a. Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 29, 1915.) A medium-sized plum, clingstone, of reddish color, meat juicy and sweet in the center, but somewhat astringent near the skin and decidedly sour near the stone. The trees grow dense and low and are able to grow on water-logged land; that is, they thrive with the surface water only a few inches away at times. Of value for breeding purposes, especially in the Gulf Coast States."

41258. AMYGDALUS PERSICA L. Amygdalaceæ.

Peach.

(*Prunus persica* Stokes.)

"(No. 2308a. Chekiang Province, China, July, 1915.) Stones of various types of peaches, collected in Chekiang. To be sown in the South for experimental purposes."

41259. CHIONANTHUS RETUSA Lindley. Oleaceæ.

"(No. 2309a. Panshan, near Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 29, 1915.) The Chinese fringe tree, generally seen as a shrub, but occasionally found as a tree, a most beautiful and striking object when covered with its multitude of small, finely dissected white flowers, which are delightfully fragrant. Bears in early fall masses of blue-black berries. This plant naturally loves rocky mountain slopes and contrasts well with